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AUG 2 1946

"SLOW STARVATION IS AT WORK"

Hunger can't be postponed --- and starvation gnaws more each day into the bodied and minds of millions of our world neighbors.

In the words of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson:

"The people in most of the over-run countries of Europe are existing on one-half, or only one-third, of the amount of food that the average American gets. Slow starvation is at work."

Life and death will be decided for thousands of men, women, and children in the next month.

Here are recent developments on the "starvation front" in the battle against death:

Hungary -- Newborn babies succumb to slow starvation in the once gay Budapest. Medical officers declare flatly that average daily rations -- about 500 calories per day -- result in 40 out of every 100 deaths among children.

Italy --- On the black market adequate meals cost \$5. Two pounds of bread cost \$4.50 on the black market. Without UNRRA, Italy would be near starvation.

Yugoslavia -- Five million people fully dependent on UNRRA. In many places only food available is three slices of bread per day.

Belgium -- Darker bread loaf has returned and black market flourishing.

Greece -- Dependent almost entirely on UNRRA with wheat supplies down to 9 ounces per person per day.

France -- Average ration of meat for two meals is about two-thirds of an ounce. Potatoes are scarce.

Germany -- May be without potatoes first week in May. Average meal is a boiled potato, two spoonfuls of fish or hash, and dry bread.

Poland -- Fast approaching the danger line of hunger. Their own grain stocks are running out. It is estimated that 2,800,000 to 3,175,000 bushels of grain per month will need to be imported during the next 90 days.

Czechoslovakia is now dependent on UNRRA for one-seventh of its grain. All foods except potatoes are rationed. There are general shortages in dairy products, fats and meats. Transportation difficulties have made Slovakia one of the darkest spots in Europe.

Albania -- Daily allowance per person is one small loaf of bread. Local grain stocks are running out and about fifty-seven percent of the people are now dependent on UNRRA wheat and flour.

China -- Famine has reached its greatest intensity in Hunan Province -- known as "the rice bowl" of China. It is estimated 7,000,000 persons of this province's population of 27,000,000 are approaching or are suffering starvation.

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NEW GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

A list of recent Government actions in connection with the food and famine emergency:

- ** Farmers can be eligible for the 30 cents a bushel bonus on wheat delivered before May 25 and still hold their contracts of sale (certificates) for cashing at market price any day before March 31, 1947.
- ** Order requiring dry milk processors to set aside 60 percent of their May and June output for urgent military and export needs.
- ** Order requiring cheese manufacturers to set aside 40 percent of their May and June production for military and export requirements.
- ** The deadline for poultrymen to reduce flocks in order to be eligible to buy corn and other feed grains extended from April 1 to June 1.
- ** Purchases of corn by mixed feed manufacturers, and food manufacturers and processors restricted to 45-day inventory.
- ** Subsidy rates for dairy production during May and June increased over previously announced rates (20 cents a hundredweight increase for milk; 5 cents a pound for butterfat).
- ** Distillers' use of grain limited in May to 3 days' mashing capacity (it was 5 days in March and April). No wheat may be used.

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BRITAIN INCREASES FLOUR EXTRACTION RATE

Great Britain has announced further grain economy measures, raising the extraction rate of flour from 85 to 90 percent. Prewar extraction rate was 73 percent.

Allocations of sugar and fats for cakes were reduced by 25 percent. The new flour extraction rate is higher than any time during the war and means darker bread.

By Presidential order of February 6, the U. S. raised its wheat flour extraction rate to 80 percent for the duration of the famine emergency. Previously, the extraction rate was 72 percent.

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Secretary Anderson has sounded a note of new optimism, saying that America has a fighting chance to meet its six-month goal of wheat for famine relief by June 30. He made the statement soon after returning from North Dakota and Minnesota where he and Director LaGuardia of UNRRA told farmers of the world-wide need for their grain.

The Secretary warned, however, that transportation failures and other difficulties must be overcome.

Again, he pledged that there would be no rationing of flour during the current drive against famine, and told how recent rains have averted a crop failure in North Africa. A 112-million-bushel wheat crop to be harvested there soon will help in France and southern Europe, he said.

MICHIGAN set a fast pace in State plans to sweep the bins clean of wheat, with meetings in 36 counties to plan the attack. The planners rallied behind a pointed slogan:

"Every bushel of wheat on a Michigan farm is a death warrant for some person."

Producers contacted in SOUTH DAKOTA say they approve the bonus plan and believe it will bring in the "maximum of wheat." Details of the certificate plan have been explained in personal letters from the counties to some four-fifths of South Dakota's homes which includes every farm family.

in IDAHO, district meetings were held to explain the program and plans laid "for getting every available bushel."

KANSAS reports that interest in the State is focused on the job of moving wheat off the farms, and NEBRASKA adds that "early reports indicate farmers are marketing rapidly." MONTANA and MINNESOTA echo the Nebraska sentiment.

WYOMING reports that the certificate and bonus plan will probably "move all remaining wheat."

A special meeting was held April 29 in OHIO, with members of the USDA Council and fieldmen airing ways and means of getting wheat to market. Individual contracts with farmers and country shippers are part of the Buckeye program. Most counties are also sending personal letters to farmers.

Brig. Gen. Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, Montana, the world's biggest wheat farmer, has announced that a fleet of trucks would haul 24,000 bushels of wheat to market from his farm.... enough wheat to fill 16 boxcars. This was the opening gun in moving 400,000 bushels (267 boxcars) of wheat from Campbell's Montana farms.

Campbell has termed the 30-cents per bushel bonus on wheat delivered before May 25, "undoubtedly the most fair, generous and protective proposal ever made by any government to its citizens."

The wheat rally at Climax, Minn., delivered approximately 25,000 bushels to the local elevator in one day.

And in Michigan one farmer showed he was cleaning out his bins by delivering 7-3/4 bushels.

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CLIMAX SHOWS THE WAY

The eyes and prayers of a hungry world focused briefly on the village of Climax, Minn., (population 253) on April 26.

For that one day, this small wheat town in the heart of the rich Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota symbolized the hopes of starving peoples overseas to get more bread from America.

Concrete realization of those hopes was furnished by approximately 150 trucks loaded with wheat and assembled in review before the wheat in them went through the local elevator into waiting freight cars.

The review was staged in honor of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Director-General Fiorello LaGuardia of UNRRA who, accompanied by PMA Administrator Robert H. Shields, flew from Washington to help the folks of the Valley dramatize their willingness to cooperate in the emergency drive for wheat. Approximately 5,000 persons attended the ceremony.

Secretary Anderson praised farmers for their record-breaking movement of wheat to date from the 1945 crop. He added, however, that "no matter how rapidly farmers reduce their holdings it will not be fast enough to meet the dire need abroad."

Both Mr. Anderson and Mr. LaGuardia said they were inspired by the sight of "wheat on wheels."

Mr. LaGuardia climbed on the rear of a truck and appealed to all farmers to move all the wheat they could.

"Please don't hold your wheat any longer," he said. "We have to have wheat and get it into ships. We have the boats. We have the money. Please, I beg of you, help us get the wheat."

He displayed six slender sticks of spaghetti to illustrate the size of the 25-gram meal typical for many persons in Europe.

As part of the formal program, 13-year-old Marillyn Letness, daughter of a leading wheat grower near Climax, presented Mr. LaGuardia with a small bag of wheat "from the school children of Polk County, Minnesota."

Mr. LaGuardia and Secretary Anderson spoke the previous night to a farm audience at a "famine banquet" in Fargo, N. D. The menu was potato soup, dark bread, and black coffee.

"WE MUST CARRY OUT OUR PROMISE" — Wallace

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, addressing a group of American boys and girls recently, said that it is hard for American people to imagine what it feels like to be really hungry.

But we can be sympathetic with people who are in trouble, he added, And we can be true to our word.

"During the war we dropped messages from planes all over Europe asking the people to burn their bridges, dynamite their factories, and destroy their trains so that our enemies would have a harder time defending themselves," Mr. Wallace said. "We promised these people...we would help them when the war was over. Now they are hungry. And it is our sacred duty to send them food. We must carry out our promise.

"We all thought if only the war would end we could be happy again. We would not have to worry any more about our fathers and brothers who were fighting. And we would not have to think about the people who were being bombed and burned out of their homes. Now the war is over. But the people of the world are hungrier today than they were at any time during the war."

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MAYORS ASKED TO HELP

In letters to mayors across the country, Chester C. Davis, Chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, solicited local support in the famine emergency campaign.

Mr. Davis wrote:

demands

"To send the aid our country has promised/self-denial on the part of American citizens. We must forego part of our present rich ration of wheat products and fats in order that these foods may be shipped to the starving....

"By reducing our use of wheat and fats and shipping the food thus saved, we can build for peace and recovery in the world. By failing to do this we invite unrest and retard progress...The problem of getting the facts and the appeals to the individual is yet to be solved.

"This problem can be solved in each community by the united effort of the community's leadership...I appeal for your action to enlist all the resources of your community through the appropriate type of organization that in your experience and knowledge of your people you know will get the needed results."

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

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"Hunger cannot be postponed."--Director-General LaGuardia of UNRRA.

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"From now until mid-summer, when the grain harvest in Europe begins, I hope every American will think of every bite of bread as being just so much food that is denied a hungry child in Europe." --
---Secretary of Agriculture Anderson.

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"Every report coming to us makes it plain that the present famine is not a short-run emergency that ends on July 1...The 120 days (March through June) are the first lap in the race...After we win the first quarter, there will be a breathing spell before mass hunger reappears in the late winter of 1947."--Chester C. Davis,
Chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Comm.

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"Bread has a reality as the symbol of life as never before in history...To reduce the bread ration has become a symbol of calamity."
---Herbert Hoover.

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"1,000 calories daily is too much to let you die quickly and too little to let you live long." --Sir Arthur Salter, British Economist.

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"On 700 calories a day a man could stay alive if he kept in bed with warm covering. On 1,000 calories he could walk around the room a bit. On 1,300 calories he could perform light work."
---U. S. Military Government officer.

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RAINS NEEDED IN MANY AREAS

U. S. weather conditions during the last week in April accentuate the need for a continued long range food conservation. Nationwide conditions reported by the Weather Bureau re-emphasize that our 1946 crops are not yet "in the bag" --- or, in many cases, not even in the ground.

Highly beneficial rains fell in many Eastern States and extreme North-western States. But additional moisture is needed in the North-Central and Western portion of the country for small grains. This need is becoming urgent in the Western portion of the Great Plains where there have been some reports of deterioration of winter wheat, notably western Kansas and central Nebraska.

Winter wheat is in fairly good to very good condition in the greater part of the country. The crop is heading in the South, and jointing in the Ohio Valley.

Sunny skies and the continued lack of substantial rains have caused the topsoil to become dry in North-Central and Western portions of the country. Some dust was reported blowing in this area.

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"EAT YOUR CAKE AND HAVE IT TOO!"

Mothers will have to re-educate their children about not being able to "eat their cake and have it, too," Director-General LaGuardia recently told a farm audience at Fargo, N. D.

Under the new certificate plan for Government purchase of wheat, LaGuardia said that "you can deliver your wheat and have it, too."

He referred to the provision enabling a producer to deliver his wheat before July 1, 1946, take a contract of sale for it, and select a date between the date of delivery and next March 31 for cashing the contract at the market price prevailing on the date chosen.

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OPINION POLLS FAVOR SHARING

Most Americans are willing to return to food rationing if necessary to help feed the hungry and starving peoples of other nations, according to an American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup) poll.

The division on the question was about 60 percent in favor, with the balance of persons interviewed either against, or expressing no opinion.

There is evidence, too, that Americans may plant more victory gardens than during any war year.

Some 18 and one-half million families said they planned gardens this year, a survey by Gallup showed. An added million from the South and Pacific coast had already started gardens, boosting the total to 19 and one-half million -- a half million short of the Garden Conference goal of 20 million, which is higher than for any war year.

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SLOW RECOVERY FOR EUROPEAN FOOD PRODUCTION

Europe will not get back to normal food production for at least five years, according to a Department of Agriculture report released this week. Based on a study of agricultural conditions in Europe, the five-year forecast is a comparison with conditions after the First World War. The report points out that it took Europe seven years to restore its food production to a prewar level after World War I.

Because of the damage to soil through lack of proper fertilization and care, the loss of farm machinery and equipment, the scarcity of farm animals and the lack of proper seed, food recovery after the last war may go way beyond 1950.

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WHY NO POTATOES FOR EUROPE.

With prospects of a record crop of early potatoes some people may ask: "Why not export potatoes and keep wheat at home?"

Here's the answer:

First, early potatoes are highly perishable. The risk of spoilage is great since it is often impossible to ice the potatoes at the point where they are loaded into box cars.

Second, it takes an average of 300 cars to make a ship load. The temperature in the cars rises as the cars are laid by on a siding. Even if these "hot" potatoes are then loaded into a refrigerated ship, it is almost impossible to bring their temperature down to a point where spoilage will not occur.

Third, when the potatoes reach Europe there is delay in unloading, no icing facilities and more spoilage.

There is also a cost angle. European peoples fed wheat will be eating wheat delivered to them at a price approximately 15 percent above American ceilings. Potatoes, if they could be shipped without spoilage, by the time they reached Europe would be delivered at a total cost of approximately 100 percent above American ceiling prices.

That is, \$3 a bushel potatoes in the United States would be \$6 a bushel by the time they were delivered in Europe. This is true of fresh potatoes which require special handling and icing, and of dehydrated potatoes where packaging is the expensive item.

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EFFECT OF CORN AND WHEAT BONUS ON LIVESTOCK FEEDING:

The effect of the grain bonus program on livestock feeding will likely be felt more on hogs than on cattle, with particular emphasis on hogs marketed during the next two or three months.

During March and April, hogs have been coming to market at lighter weights than in February and in the corresponding months of last year. Because of the general scarcity of feed and the immediate effect of the bonus offer, increasing numbers of hogs probably will come to market somewhat earlier than usual and at lighter weights in the next two or three months.

Because of the immediate effects on the relationship between the price of corn and the price of hogs, the marketing of hogs may be stepped up in the next few weeks. Also, breeding of sows for fall farrow may be reduced further than seemed probable earlier, and this would result in somewhat heavier marketings of packing sows during the summer.

The main effect of the bonus program on cattle feeding is expected to be on the number of cattle which go on feed. The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on April 1 was 17 percent below the same date last year - the most drastic reduction on record, except for the years following the droughts of the thirties.

The tight feed situation - coupled with the bonus program - may cause a greater reduction in the number of cattle going on feed in the next few months. This period is the normal time when the smallest proportion of cattle go into feed lots. Marketings of grain-fed cattle, which usually are greatest in the last spring, may not be affected materially during the next several weeks.

As to what farmers should be encouraged to do further in livestock feeding, it is necessary to reiterate the need for lighter grain feeding and the best use of pasture and forage.

Indications are that poultry flock culling since January 1 has been little greater than "normal". Insofar as goals are concerned, the job is slightly more than half done for the nation and far behind in view of the feed situation.

Thus far, the best culling job has been done in the Northeast Region, although there are still nearly 4 million birds to be culled in that area to reach the goal level as adjusted for April 1 and still more on the basis of May 1. Other regions, are behind in culling as of April 1 as follows: North Central more than 25 million to go - about half of the nation's total of "unculled" birds; East Central nearly 5 million; South slightly more than 9 million and West almost 7 million.

Based on the feed supply and good poultry husbandry practices, it is believed that culling in May and June could exceed 50 million birds for the nation without any important effect upon egg production. Culling at the average rate of about 15 percent of current content of flocks is recommended - about 1 out of each seven birds. The May-June culling rate last year was 1 out of 9.

NEWS DEVELOPMENTS

The Combined Food Board reported in Washington May 2 that it had only 581,600 TONS OF RICE with which to meet essential world import requirements of 2,100,000 tons.

Crop failures in various sections of the world, at a time when rice stock are already below normal, have contributed to the serious situation.

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On the same day, Director-General F. H. LaGuardia of UNRPA reported that SEVEN SHIPS LOADED WITH FOOD had been diverted from their courses at sea and headed for Trieste in order to get food to Austria.

The daily diet for Austrians now is nearer the starvation level than for any other country in Europe. It has been cut to around 900 calories a day.

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On the other side of the picture, LaGuardia received a report from his special deputy, Francis B. Sayre, that every SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY has pledged full cooperation in the world famine emergency. Most of them have backed up their pledges with donations of food and other needed supplies.

Argentina is considering an additional gift of 5,600,000 bushels of wheat during June, July, and August. Its original contribution, now being shipped, is the same amount.

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United States Army officials warned April 27 that "subversive elements" in Germany may take advantage of CUTS IN THE FOOD RATION to "create widespread disorder." In an official report they said that such a condition would compel the use of "a larger army of occupation for a longer period of time."

No disorders have been reported in the American zone since the food ration was cut to 1275 calories daily. But the report said the reduction had cut production of coal, agricultural machinery, tools and fertilizer and encouraged unemployment, black markets, and crime.

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One boy said that what he wanted for his birthday was "one slice of bread one meter (39 inches) long."

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TWO BREADLESS MENUS were made public by the White House April 28, as a sample of the fare there in these days of food conservation.

This was given as a typical luncheon: Jellied madrilene, cheese omelet, peas and mashed potatoes, strawberries and cookies.

For dinner: Clear soup, celery and olives, roast leg of lamb with green beans, glazed carrots and pan potatoes, cucumber salad with vinegar and cream dressing, shredded pineapple and angel food cake.

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General rains in Szechwan Province, China, gave promise of some RELIEF FROM A SEVERE DROUGHT which has been threatening this important food-producing area. Chinese agricultural experts said, however, that several days of rain would be needed to erase the danger.

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SOUTH AFRICA HAS BANNED THE MANUFACTURE OF ALL CAKE due to the wheat shortage. Production of biscuits was ordered cut to 40 percent of the prewar figure. The serving of bread or any wheat products at meals or with refreshments between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. has also been prohibited.

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Herbert Hoover reports that the number of PEOPLE IN DANGER OF STARVING in India runs into tens of millions. The Indian Government estimated that it needed wheat, rice, or millet imports totaling 346,000 tons in May; 315,000 in June, and 441,000 tons in July. Only 300,000 tons of these supplies are on the way.

Mr. Hoover said in a recorded speech that 11 million tons of grain were needed to "barely maintain" 500 million lives in 20 European and Asiatic countries until the August and September harvests.

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The ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF EUROPE is directly affected by the food shortage, according to Red Cross workers in Europe.

Apathy toward reconstruction, widespread absenteeism from school and work, and lack of strength with which to fight off disease are among the results of malnutrition.

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Courtney C. Brown, of Scarsdale, N. Y., formerly vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation and chief of the Division of War Supply and Resources of the State Department, has been appointed special assistant to Chester C. Davis, chairman of President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee.

Mr. Brown has been loaned to the committee from his present assignment as head of the Petroleum Economics division of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.).

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: ACTION! :
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Local Initiative

California. A large advertising office is cooperating with USDA in preparing posters, leaflets and news ads which will plug the theme, "Feed An Invisible Guest," -- a starving European child.

Michigan. Governor Kelly has revived state and county Civilian Defense Councils to fight famine. Thirteen Food Distribution Advisory Committees blanket the State. Committee members speak at conservation meetings held throughout the State. Mats for advertising have been prepared and paid for by committee members; UNRRA starvation pictures are being shown in public schools by members using their own equipment; they also are appearing on radio programs.

The Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, with headquarters in Jackson, have devoted window display space to 750 offices in 6 States. The Consumer Power Company has contributed window display space in 120 offices. Banks and department stores in large cities will assist with displays. Pontiac committee will spend up to \$1000 for campaign publicity in its trading area.

North Carolina. The district OPA office is enclosing a small USDA Council poster in letters to 7,500 eating places.

Ohio and several other States report that fat collections are on the upswing. In Ohio, collections are up an estimated 10 per cent, and salvage "task forces" are shooting for the million-pound mark.

Vermont. State institutions reported that a big boost in their programs for food production, especially dried beans. Institutions also are weighing and analyzing food wastes.

Nebraska says that a display made of six enlarged photographs of starving children in a Lincoln department store catches the eye of about a fourth of passersby. Many stop to murmur, "And we're griping..."

Delaware. A nutrition specialist of the University Extension Service prepared a 1,000-calorie menu for radio which demonstrated what a European diet would be like in America.

The Dallas FMA office reports that "the past week has definitely shown that in all seven states of this area the press has given more news space to the Famine Emergency Program than any week since its start."

Tennessee like several other States reports that restaurants and other eating places are limiting their servings now. Reports generally, however, reveal that this phase of the drive is spotty.

Iowa. Local merchants in Des Moines county are paying printing costs of posters for every home in the county.

Rhode Island reports that food trade groups in the State are paying for 6,000 posters for stores, hotels and restaurants. The Rhode Island USDA Council is considering a plan for joint action with labor unions to collect fats in industrial plants whose operations depend on such salvage.

Virginia spot checks indicate customers of eating places are now getting smaller servings of vital foods. Another checkup in 10 counties shows savings of about one-third in wheat products, some 15 percent in fats and oils.

Missouri says: "For the first time we felt the program is really in full swing. It is our feeling a large share of credit goes to national publicity efforts. The broadcast by the President, Mr. Hoover and Secretary Anderson helped materially." Some counties in the State are adding postscripts on food-saving to letters informing farmers of approval of agricultural conservation program practices.

St. Louis Restaurant Association ordered 2000 copies of poster originated by the Washington, D. C. Restaurant Association. More than a quarter million homes in the St. Louis area will receive pledge cards — through school children. Cards were provided from funds subscribed by the League of Women Voters, the Food Distribution Advisory Committees and other groups.

Kansas City Retail Grocers' Association employed distributors to deliver conservation placards, prepared by the Association, to 53 department stores. Drug stores have been provided with copies of the poster, and special bulletins sent to members of Restaurant Association.

New York. Bakers are reducing the size of loaves and are thinking about wrapping half loaves. At least one group of bakers reduced deliveries almost 50 percent.

Hawaii USDA officials and representatives from a long list of civic and business groups on the islands report organization meetings to cooperate in the drive against famine.

Arizona. Retailers are advertising and displaying foods in seasonal abundance to save those needed for shipment. Local feeling might be summed up: "They need the grub so let's give them everything we possibly can, as soon as we can, and get it over with."

California reports that the public is becoming "very food conservation conscious. In a local restaurant, a waitress was heard telling a customer who asked for extra toast, 'Haven't you heard that we need to save food'?" The San Francisco News ran a photo of Governor and Mrs. Warren eating a 350-calorie luncheon.

Idaho and many other States report that the Red Cross is "doing a good job."

Washington. All ministers in state will devote Sunday, May 12, to famine themes: "Share the Plenty, Save the Waste," and "If You Care, You Will Share."

South Dakota. Practically all counties have sent letters to farmers plugging the famine drive and explaining the wheat purchase program.

Copies of the "7-point programs" for food processors and distributors have been sent to trade association members.

New Mexico. Mayors of all cities and towns in the State were to release proclamations May 5 launching an all-out drive to save food.

Georgia held State Nutrition Committee meeting and studied how to improve famine drive. Ex-Congressman Elmer H. Wene of New Jersey spoke.

Illinois. More than 3000 restaurants have attached red, white and blue menu tips on sheets directing consumer attention to need for food conservation. Chicago hotels have placard displays in lobbies and dining rooms. Chicago Victory Garden Program has pledged over 2300 acres.

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New Information Materials

More materials are on the way to keep the famine fight on the front pages -- and in the public mind.

Going to State and County famine managers direct from the printers are copies of the poster, "Message from President Truman." These should begin arriving in the states within the next 10 days.

"Our Hungry World," a country-by-country summary of the world food situation should be arriving in the states now. It is intended for the use of writers and speakers.

Reprints from the Consumers' Guide which highlight famine facts are due in the states within a couple weeks. There will be approximately enough to furnish two copies to each county.

Four newspaper mats are being mailed from Washington now. They are:

- (1) Two-column of a three-year-old Czech victim of hunger;
- (2) Two column pictograph showing world food needs and supplies;
- (3) Two column bar chart showing the amount of food being eaten by people of various nations.
- (4) One- and two-column of a famine campaign emblem.

There should be enough of these mats to furnish copies of each to every daily and weekly newspaper.

Victory Gardens

A "Victory Garden Special", a train designed to stimulate food production in local gardens throughout the Middle West, left Chicago April 28 on a tour of 17 cities and towns. It contains exhibits on gardens, pamphlets, and other materials to advise gardeners and food canners. Agricultural authorities are on hand to answer questions and give further advice. The train is sponsored by the National Garden Institute, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway System, and other agencies.

The School Lunch Newsletter of Iowa PMA office has a big plug for School Lunch gardens. It urges continuation of the programs which for several years have furnished a great deal of the fresh foods and canned foods used in school lunches.

Washington -- A meeting of the State Victory Garden Committee was held in Seattle April 11 and the results are already being seen. Newspapers are cooperating; kits of informational materials have been sent to county agents; a four-page flyer entitled "Freedom From Want" is being issued this week and a one-page flyer entitled "One Slice of Bread" is in the mill.

Oregon -- Special circular telling how Oregon rural families can cooperate has list of specific things to do for bigger and better Victory Gardens.

South Dakota -- Fifty-eight thousand copies of a multilithed letter entitled "We've Survived" was put out by Extension Service telling farmers what they can do to help feed a hungry world. Bigger and better gardens is the main feature.

Rhode Island -- Over 3,000 members have taken part in 4-H Club Garden meetings.

Mississippi -- Two radio transcriptions for Mississippi stations were done on Victory Gardens with references to other phases of the famine picture. One was a talk by a returned Veteran of the Pacific. It had facts; emotional appeal; pace; listenability and interest tied together in a smooth-flowing story. A sidelight: Japs gardening in the ruins of their cities, where it is "Garden or die." Picture: A Chinese boy standing on the dock with hands out, saying "No mama; no papa; no chow chow."

Vermont -- Extension Service general release was followed by fill-in releases for counties; one on "Seed Bed Preparation."

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Advertising Council

The New York office reports that mats of eight advertisements have been furnished 1,750 dailies in both 1000-line and full-page sizes.

The Famine Campaign Guide is now on the press. It will furnish advertisers and their agencies with background and suggestions for publicizing the emergency drive.

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The Women and Others

The St. Louis Consumers Federation reports that the Webster Grove League of Women Voters has designed a pledge card to be taken home by school children. This drive has expanded so that every home in greater St. Louis will receive this pledge to conserve and share food.

The National Waterworks Convention in St. Louis will eliminate bread and butter at luncheons and banquets. The money saved will go to buy food for the emergency food collection.

Famine Emergency materials and two films have been sent to Quebec, Canada, for the convention of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc., May 13-17.

Miss Margaret Hickey, President of National Business and Professional Women, reports that letters are being sent to state presidents suggesting that speakers on famine emergency be used at State meetings and materials distributed.

Famine materials have been sent to Regional Directors of the YMCA. H. P. Friermood, Secretary of Health and Physical Education, has sent news letters to 1000 people in YMCA's throughout the United States, urging food conservation.

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:	the American Red Cross is being distri-	:
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:	buted through schools. 22,000,000 copies	:
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